



HARRY MARTIN, BURGLAR, BLEW UP THE SAFE OF RIVERSIDE FLOUR MILL

Sensational Arrest Connects Up With the Blackmailers

Officers, Through the Disclosures of a Friend of Martin, Place Harry Martin Under Arrest for the Third Time and Promise to Prove That the Man Has Been Guilty of a Number of Crimes, Including the Use of Nitro-Glycerine as a Safe Blower.

Harry Martin is again in the county jail. He was arrested today by Deputy Sheriff George Leatham and Detective George Wardlaw at his father's home in the vicinity of West Seventeenth street. Monday morning the young man will be charged with burglary. He is not now aware of the cause for his arrest and he asked the officers no questions when they told him that they wanted him. This is the third time that Harry has been arrested in connection with recent events, but things now have taken quite a different turn for him and begin to look serious.

If the charge of burglary can be substantiated, the officers say it may lead to further disclosures as to his connection with his cousin J. H. Martin in the shooting of Edwards and in other blackmail atrocities.

Harry Martin will be charged with burglarizing the Riverside flour mill and the Ogden Macaroni factory near Ogden river last December.

It will be recalled that both of these places were burglarized on the same night. The safe at the Macaroni factory was blown open with glycerine and \$55 in cash taken. The safe at the flour mill was entered without force, and there being no valuables there, nothing was taken. These burglaries puzzled the police force and the sheriff, all clues to the identity of the guilty parties being absolutely covered up. Not a trace of the perpetrators could be found from that day until yesterday, when it was learned that Harry Martin, while on a trip west a short time ago, talked to a friend that he turned the tricks.

The officers refuse to divulge the name of the friend with whom Harry talked, but they say that the information is first-hand and dependable. Other facts gleaned since point to the young man's guilt, the officers say, and a complaint will be filed as early as Monday morning.

It is known that Harry Martin took a trip west last summer and it was reported that he was arrested at Reno, Nevada, but he denied this emphatically and his denial generally was accepted as true. He confessed to the trouble reported against him in Nebraska, but stoutly maintained that he was never in Reno, but once, at which time he passed through the city without stopping.

From the investigations in regard to the burglaries, the conclusion is drawn by the officers that more or less facts connecting the two Martins with the Edwards shooting and the many blackmail attempts, including the dynamiting of the L. R. Eccles home, will be brought to the surface.

Both the county and city officers feel that the beginning of the end of the blackmail reign of terror is at hand and that the evil is about to be entirely stamped out.

TOOK BULLETS FROM THE LEG OF MARTIN AT MORGAN

If the story given the officers by Dr. Henry Lee, a veterinary surgeon of Morgan, can be relied upon, that man will be an important witness in the J. H. Martin preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Reuben T. Rhoads at Pleasant View, Tuesday morning.

A number of days ago, Lee is said to have advised Sheriff E. E. Butters of Morgan county that while doctoring a horse for Joseph Francis of Morgan, he came across a wounded man in the barn. This was on Sunday evening, November 9, the evening of the day when the battle between David Edwards and the Pinkerton detective, and the bandits occurred on West Seventeenth street. Martin is now being held for preliminary hearing on the charge of being one of the bandits.

Sheriff Butters no statement of Dr. Lee and the officer immediately had Lee come to Ogden to see Martin for the purpose of identification. The officers claim Lee identified Martin.

The story as told by Sheriff DeVine yesterday morning is to the effect that on the night in question, when Dr. Lee went to the barn to doctor a sick horse, a man in the hay called him to aid in dressing certain gunshot wounds in his legs, which, he said he had received accidentally while on a hunting expedition near Ogden with a friend. The man told Lee that the friend had shot him accidentally and that he had paid but little attention to the wounds. He was in a hurry to get back to Park City, he said, but that upon reaching Morgan he was disabled and had concluded to stop over night.

Dr. Lee gave the man assistance by extracting some of the buckshot from his legs and dressing the wounds so as to stop the bleeding which he observed had been quite copious. Not being a physician, and not equipped with instruments for probing for buckshot, Dr. Lee said he could not get all of the buckshot out of the man's legs. He succeeded, however, in extracting a large shot from the left ankle and some smaller particles from the right leg.

The wounded man was given food by Mr. and Mrs. Francis and he was invited to a bed in the house for the night. He did not accept the courtesy of sleeping in the house, however, saying that he would be comfortable in the hay. On the following morning he was offered breakfast but before it was prepared he disappeared, presumably for Park City.

It is said by the officers that Mr. and Mrs. Francis were approached by the wounded man and asked to be allowed to sleep in the barn before Dr. Lee saw the man. They furnished him with a few blankets, as he told them that he would rather sleep in the hay than in the house. He also asked them for a bottle of water, stating that he was thirsty.

The man with the gunshot in his legs approached Lee by saying, as Lee attended to the sick horse, that he wished he was the horse. Lee asked him why he preferred to be a horse, whereupon the man told him that he had been accidentally shot in the legs and that if he were the horse he would be getting treatment. Then Lee examined his legs and crossed the wounds. It is not known where the man went the following morning, as nothing more was seen of him.

In spite of the fact that Martin absolutely denied having ever seen Lee, the veterinary surgeon has declared that the prisoner is the man he found in a barn at the home of Joseph Francis in Morgan on the evening following the shooting of Edwards. He removed two buckshot from the wound near Martin's right ankle, but could not remove the buckshot from his left leg because it was imbedded too deep. Lee's description of the patient's actions and of the manner in which he received the gunshot wounds, convince the officers that Martin is the man discovered in the barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis have not been conferred with by the officers but Deputy Sheriff J. L. Hobson and Detective Robert Chambers have gone to Morgan today to hear their story. They may be brought to Ogden for the purpose of identifying Martin. It is understood by the officers that the Francis family have identified Martin by the picture published in the newspapers, but look upon that identification as rather uncertain.

When Dr. Lee identified Martin, Wednesday evening, as the man he had treated in the barn at Morgan, the prisoner was in Chief Norton's office surrounded by more than a dozen men, among whom were railroad employees and county and city officers. Lee first viewed the faces in the room and then went into another room followed by the chief and Sheriff DeVine. He told the officers that he was quite certain that Martin was the man, but that he could tell better were he to see the wounded legs. He placed his hand on Martin as the one he dressed the wounds for and Martin followed him to an adjoining room where Lee was permitted to see the wounds. After looking at the wounds from a short distance, Lee said that they looked very much like the wounds he had dressed.

The story of Lee's knowledge of the man in the barn with wounded legs has been known to the officers for a number of days and the information was given to all the newspapers Thursday with the understanding that it should not be published

SCHOOL BOYS AT THE BIER OF THEIR PLAYMATE

The funeral of Frank Smith, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith, was held yesterday afternoon at the family residence, 2569 Grant avenue, and the grief of many young playmates of the boy was mingled at the services of the bereaved parents.

The funeral was conducted by Bishop Robert McQuarrie of the Second ward, and the speakers were President C. F. Middleton, Bishop McQuarrie and L. Dow Browning, all making touching references to the lovable qualities of the boy as they had known him and giving hope to the parents of a meeting in the life beyond the grave, through the atonement of Christ.

During the service the following solos were beautifully sung by Mrs. Douglas Jackson and George Douglas:

"Some Sweet Day," "The Christian's Good Night," "Softly and Tenderly Jesus is Calling," and "Sometimes We'll Understand."

The residence was filled with relatives and friends of the family and the classmates of the dead boy came from the Grant school in a body to pay a last tribute of love by their presence and with a beautiful floral piece. The following members of the class acted as pallbearers:

Wayne Anderson, Maynard Peterson, Alma Hanson, Sherman Marriott, Elaine Becker and Albert Llabie. The interment was in the City cemetery.

SPANIARDS ARE LEAVING MEXICO

Given Ten Days Notice By Villa Who Refuses to Protect Them.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 12.—Four hundred Spanish refugees who had been given ten days notice by the rebels to leave Mexico, arrived here on Chihuahua on a special train today. They were accompanied by Frederico Moya, who was appointed civil governor to turn Chihuahua over to the rebels. The exodus of Spaniards from the country resulted from General Francisco Villa's notice that he would protect all foreigners except Spaniards. The refugees reported that all their property had been confiscated. Some of them who had been wealthy merchants arrived in El Paso penniless.

The refugees reported that the German colony in Chihuahua was preparing to leave and that Americans would follow.

TINKER SURPRISED AT BROOKLYN OFFER

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12.—Joe Tinker, deposed manager of the Cincinnati club of the National league, last night was "considering" whether he will accept \$10,000 cash for reporting to the Brooklyn club. Tinker's face failed to conceal his surprise when told of the offer that had been made for his services.

He declined, however, to state whether he would agree to the deal until he had received an official account of the transaction.

Friends of Tinker expressed confidence that the \$10,000 bonus in addition to his salary would be sufficient to induce him to sign as shortstop and Tinker's interest in the deal appeared to confirm this.

"What's happened to Brooklyn?" he asked. "That's the last team in the league to which I expected to be sent. That is too much money to let me give any off-hand answer and I never dreamed that Brooklyn would bid for me."

PROPOSES WORLD MONEY CONGRESS

Democratic Senator Introduces Resolution Authorizing President to Issue Formal Call.

VIOLENT RATE CHANGES

Would Establish World-Wide Basis of Parity Between Gold and Silver.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—A proposal that the United States call a conference of the powers to consider a world-wide basis of parity between gold and silver was brought up in the consideration of the administration currency bill today, when Senator Thomas, Democrat, introduced a resolution proposing that President Wilson be authorized to invite England, France and Germany, whose monetary system is based on the gold standard, to participate, and that five delegates be appointed from the United States when any two European nations had accepted the invitation.

A preamble set forth that rates of exchange between gold standard countries and the silver nations of South and Central America fluctuated violently, always to the disadvantage of the gold standard countries.

Senator Thomas contended that his resolution called for consideration in connection with the currency bill.

"The currency problem in any one country cannot be satisfactorily settled without considering currency conditions throughout the world," said he.

Efforts for an agreement for an early vote on the bill met with little success today. Senator Cummins, Republican, continued his criticism of the measure.

Senator Root presented amendments to eliminate the guarantee of deposits and revise the note issue section to provide for a graduated tax on reserve deficiencies in order to prevent inflation.

"I think this bill has many beneficial features which ought to be enacted into law," he said. "It is unfortunate that the circumstances under which the bills comes before us hamper full discussion. It is unfortunate that the Democratic caucus action on the measure was not delayed until the bill had been threshed out in the senate. In representing amendments we labor under the discouraging idea that the bill has been already passed."

Senator Root pointed out that there was no limit on the amount of new currency which could be issued under the bill.

"This provision," said he, referring to the note issue section, "is simply authority for the further increase of our present greenbacks."

He pointed out that the government already has \$24,000,000 of demand obligations, against which it holds \$291,000,000 in gold and silver. He argued that any further increase of obligation should be authorized only on ample reserves.

Predictions of a big expansion of business that would threaten an over-expansion of credit and currency under the new law were adopted by Senator Root.

Elastic Currency.

"We started out to provide an elastic currency but this bill provides for an expansive currency," said the senator. "It provides for a currency that may be increased, always in increasing measure, without any provision compelling its reductions."

While the federal reserve board, Senator Root admitted, had discretionary powers to limit the issue of currency, so far as the proposed new law itself is concerned, there was no specific restraint on the constant increase in the volume of currency.

"There will be an activity of enterprise which will absorb the maximum which the reserves of the banks will permit," he said, "and it will require the exercise, to the extreme, of the authority of the federal reserve board to hold it in check."

Bill Would Not Check Panics.

Senator Root declared the new bill, so far as it has been threshed out, would not help to check panics.

"I can see in this bill," he said, "no end interposed by us to the occurrence of one of those periods of false and delusive prosperity that inevitably end in ruin and suffering."

It has been the history of this and other countries, he said, that panics follow "easy money."

"That was the case in 1837, in 1857, in 1873 and in 1907," he declared.

Senator Root's amendment would tax all notes issued after the gold reserve dropped below 50 per cent. It would also provide that any new notes issued after \$300,000,000 had been put out should pay a special tax of 1 1/2 per cent and that after \$1,200,000,000 notes had been issued a tax of 5 per cent should be imposed on further issues.

"This would allow the issue of some \$120,000,000 more of notes than

are now outstanding in the national bank note currency," said Senator Root, "and under pressure would allow a further expansion of \$300,000,000 more if the banks found that business needed the currency badly enough to make profitable the securing of currency by the payment of the tax."

TODAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The day in congress:

Senate.

Met at 10 a. m.

Resumed currency bill debate.

House.

Met at noon.

Steamship managers heard in opposition to seaman's bill.

Governor Major of Missouri urged good roads committee to vote liberally for federal aid to highways.

Immigration committee continues consideration of the literacy test.

Representative Stone of Illinois announced his willingness to make public his correspondence with President Wilson, nominated for ambassador to Russia, if Mr. Pindell desires.

APPEAL MADE FOR UNEMPLOYED

Abandoned Hospital to Shelter 5000 Men—Use of U. S. Blankets Asked.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 12.—A citizens' committee that obtained the use of an abandoned hospital building to shelter five thousand unemployed men in Seattle, has sent telegrams to congressmen Frank Buchanan of Illinois and William E. Humphries of Washington, in an effort to obtain the use of 5,000 blankets owned by the national guard of the state of Washington which are stored here. It is said an act of congress will be necessary to secure for the men the use of the blankets and the representatives appealed to be urged to obtain the required legislation.

Jeff Davis, "hobo king," who has organized the majority of the unemployed here as members of the itinerant Workers, or hoboes' union, of which he is head, explained that the appeal was directed to congressmen Buchanan as well as to the Washington congressman because Congressman Buchanan was one of a long list of distinguished men who had joined the union.

Farmers Send Rabbits to Needy.

Pendleton, Ore., Dec. 12.—Using a mile long mesh wire fence, farmers are ridding their wheat lands of rabbit pests and incidentally are providing food for the hungry in Portland and in other Oregon cities.

Twelve hundred rabbits were taken yesterday in a drive over two sections of land in this district. The rabbits were sent to the needy of Portland.

The drives are to be conducted over an area of twenty-five square miles of wheat country. Express companies are making shipments of the rabbits to cities without charge.

FIGHTING STILL ON AT TAMPICO

Battleship New Jersey Ordered to Join Fleet at Scene of Hostilities.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Rear Admiral Fletcher, cabled from Tampico under date of 1 a. m. today that at 4 p. m. yesterday he had ordered all Americans out of the city and that before midnight he had transferred about 500 who were aboard the Wheeling and Tacoma to the battleships Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey, outside.

The admiral reported that all foreign women and children were out of the city at 1 o'clock this morning, but that some men preferred to remain. He also stated that the situation was "getting worse," and that skirmishing continued with the Mexican gunboat Bravo shelling the position of the constitutionalists.

Admiral Fletcher asked the navy department to make public announcement that all foreigners are safe and that it was impossible to send personal messages to all who have relatives on the ships. The navy department has engaged the Ward Line Morro Castle, which will arrive at Tampico early tomorrow, to receive such refugees as may wish to leave.

Navy Department Statement.

The navy department later issued this statement:

"A cablegram has been received from Rear Admiral Fletcher, sent from Tampico, Mexico, 2 p. m., Friday, which conveys the information that there has been no cessation of fighting, but that the fighting is not serious. Aguilar was reported to

have just arrived with 3000 men and taken a position on the right bank of the river. He said the Mexican gunboats Vera Cruz and Progreso were en route to Tampico. Admiral Fletcher has received information that both federals and constitutionalists have shot or hanged about prisoners taken, numbering about sixty-five. Three of these men were hanged in the forenoon from within the federal lines in full view of the shipping and city. Admiral Fletcher made formal protest in the name of humanity against the practice. He reports that no foreigners or property have been injured and that the New Jersey is en route to Tampico.

The army transport Sumner leaves Galveston today for Tampico. Arrangements have been made to care for all Americans at Tampico. They number about 500."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Dispatches from Rear Admiral Fletcher at Tampico, received here early today and sent late last night, say the fighting was continuing there, but made no mention of a report that the American admiral had prematurely ordered the firing to stop.

Admiral Fletcher's dispatches were withheld from publication until after they had been submitted to Secretary Bryan and Secretary Daniels, who was late getting back from Baltimore. The battleship New Jersey has been ordered from Tuxpam to Tampico to join the American fleet in the fighting zone.

Secretary Bryan today instructed Consul Fletcher at Chihuahua to protest to General Francisco Villa, the Constitutional commander, against the expulsion of Spanish subjects from that city. Secretary Bryan's action was taken on representations made by the Spanish ambassador. No official word has reached the department concerning the threatened confiscation of the property of the Spaniards.

Ojinaga, Mexico, Dec. 12.—The federal forces were at a loss today to know what had become of General Salvador Mercado, the ranking officer of the Mexican army in the north. It was believed that he, with 1000 federal troops, had been intercepted by rebels in a mountain pass at La Mula outside of Ojinaga and that he would be attacked by superior rebel forces before the rebels attack Ojinaga.

Mercado went out of the fort here to escort in some straggling refugees.

DRAMATIC STORY TOLD AT TRIAL

Witness Describes Scene of Schmidt Crime and His Strange Confession.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Hans Schmidt's confession of the murder of Anna Amuller was read yesterday into the record of his trial by Police Inspector Faurot. It was Faurot who arrested Schmidt and to him the one time priest told the story of his crime.

Leaving the witness chair, Faurot stepped before the jury box and with dramatic gestures, described the scene of the crime. From his seat in the prisoner's dock, Schmidt viewed the unusual proceeding with unchanging stolidity of expression.

"I slapped Schmidt on the back when I first saw him," said the inspector, "and said, 'Come now, tell us the whole truth about the thing.' Schmidt sank into a chair, buried his face in his hands and began to cry. Presently he said, 'I killed her because I loved her.'"

"Before we left, Schmidt tried to embrace Father Quinn who was with me, but Father Quinn avoided him. Father Quinn asked, 'Are you a regularly ordained priest of God?' and Schmidt replied, 'I was ordained by Saint Elizabeth.'"

DENISON LEARNS WHY HE IS NOT CONFIRMED

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.—The source but not the nature of the charges which a sub-committee of the senate will investigate before Winfred T. Denison is confirmed in his appointment by the president to be secretary of the interior of the Philippines, was made known to Mr. Denison in a telegram filed to him last night by Senator Hitchcock.

Former General Appraiser Sharetts the message said, is the protestant.

Mr. Denison recalled today that Sharetts was removed from office by board of which he was chairman and William Loeb, Jr., then collector of the port of New York, and Felix Frankfurter, law officer of the bureau of insular affairs, were the other members.

President Taft sustained the finding of the board and when the case was carried over to President Wilson, he upheld the action of his predecessor.

Mr. Denison has been here waiting for permission to sail, three weeks.

CHICAGO WOMEN EXPRESS WRATH

Two Thousand Hold Indignation Meeting Over Forced Resignation of Mrs. Young.

POLITICS IN SCHOOLS

Jane Addams Among Speakers Who Call Mayor Sharply to Account.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Two thousand Chicago women at a mass meeting here today expressed their wrath at the forced resignation of Ella Flagg Young as superintendent of schools and adopted resolutions calling for a special session of the legislature to make the board of education elective, instead of appointive as at present, so that the newly enfranchised women "may protect the interests of the public schools."

The meeting was impressive in the evidences of aroused indignation and emotion under strong restraint. There was little talk among the women as they crowded into the big Auditorium nor were the speakers applauded as they filed on the stage and took their chairs awaiting the call of the chairman, Mrs. George W. Bass.

"A sense of the unusual seemed to be in the air," to quote the comment of Miss Margaret Haley, author of the resolutions.

"We have felt the sinister had of politics in our schools," said Mrs. Bass in opening the meeting, at which there was a sharp, almost hysterical outburst of applause which subsided almost as soon as it started.

"We shared Ella Flagg Young with the world," she said and there was another short rattle of handclapping.

Harrison Called to Account.

As other speakers were heard—Jane Addams, Mrs. Joseph T. Brown, Mrs. John McMahon—and the sense of the meeting expressed in words calling Mayor Harrison sharply to account, and stigmatizing the acts of the offending members of the board of education as "underhand and unprincipled," the emotional restraint gradually ebbed and the applause became more full and generous.

The chairman alluded to Mrs. Young's successor, John D. Shoop, when she said:

"We deplore the apparent fact that Mrs. Young's chief assistant had knowledge of the plot and has gladly accepted its results."

Jane Addams blamed Mayor Harrison, who appointed most of the board of education for the present situation. Secret Methods Scored.

"We disapprove of the methods by which Mrs. Young's resignation was forced and her successor named," said Miss Addams. "It was done in unfitting secrecy."

Next a letter from the mayor was read in which he said he sympathized with the women and that he had been betrayed by men he trusted. He alluded to the fact that the five resignations of members of the board which he took the precaution to exact when they were appointed, had been accepted, and declared at least two other members of the board would go if he had legal means to bring it about.

"It took me three weeks to select a new chief of police," ran the letter; "It took the school board three minutes to elect a superintendent of schools."

The letter called the methods of the board "unmanly and unfair."

SEARCHING FOR SENDER OF BOMB

Dragnet Spread Over New York for Fiend Who Caused Death of Girl.

New York, Dec. 12.—A young foreigner, swarthy and clean shaven, was sought today by detectives as the sender of the infernal machine which killed Ida Anusiewicz yesterday as she opened it at her desk in the office of the O. K. Bottling company.

From a patchwork of clues, the police were over night a theory of motive for the crime. The slain girl, they believe, was not the victim for whom the bomb was intended. They believe the life of William H. Callahan, the proprietor was sought. Business rivalry, the police believe, prompted the act. Following still further this theory, detectives believe the young man they seek acted as agent for some one else when he took the package containing the bomb to the office of an express company for delivery.

This young man wore a slouch hat and a black sweater as he fled the clerk at the express office. Central office detectives planned today a dragnet over the east-side for him. Although his name is lacking, they have a good description of him.